VOYAGE TO THE CITY. WELCOME BY THE MAYOR.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH. MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

THE TROOPS. DECORATIONS OF THE CITY.

INCIDENTS ALONG THE LINE. MARCHING SALUTE.

THE DISPERSION.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE. THE MASSES AT THE IRVING.

> THE SERENADE. Scenes and Incidents.

RECEPTION OF LAFAYETTE. A CONTRAST.

A more glorious day never dawned on the population of a great city, than that which on Saturday morning offered its smiles of welcome to the illustrious Magyar Chief, whose arrival on our shores is celebrated with the greetings of the public authorities, the pomp of military display, and the enthusiastic homage of a liberty-loving The serene and brilliant sky of early Winter, the mildness of the temperature, the freshness and elasticity of the atmosphere, and the deep, jubilant expression of tens of thousands of faces, were in beautiful harmony with each other, and with the rare, solemn, soulstiring occasion, which has sent a thrill of inspiration over the crowded masses of our people.

At an early hour, the streets were filled with an unusual concourse. The great thoroughfares and public places were thronged. The decorations of the streets, public buildings, pri-vate houses, and places of business were commenced on a large scale and in a style of imposmenced on a large scale and in a style of impos-ing magnificence. Long before the time an-nounced for the reception of Kossuth, the lower part of Broadway, and indeed the whole street from the Park to Castle Garden was overflowing with myriads of eager spectators, intent on gaining an early glimpse of the world-renowned guest of patriotic American hospitality.

Staten Island on Friday Night-Public Reception of the Ladies.

When the Governor of Hungary returned from the procession of the Staten Islanders, he repaired to the house of Dr. Doane, and there took a short rest. At about 6 o'clock dinner was served, and the whole party, including M! Pulszky, Mesdames Kossuth and Pulszky, with Kossuth's Staff, and the family of the Doctor, sat down to the repast. During the dinner, nothing transpired of any importance, and it passed off pleasantly with light and vivacious conversation.

After dinner, Kossuth went to his rooms and wrote a number of letters to Europe, in answer to the correspondence which he received on his arrival at Staten Island. He was occupied in this manner nearly all night.

During this time Mesdames Kossuth and Pulszky received about 100 ladies, who congregated in the large drawing-room at Dr. Doane's house. The gratulations and congratulations were passed with much pleasure, and the evening went off very pleasantly. The Hungarian ladies were presented with bouquets by Messrs. Comstock and Carlton, and they praised the flowers in the Magyar tongue as well as in the English, and returned in a polite manner their thanks for the presentation. At about half past 9 o'clock Gov. Kossuth was requested to favor the ladies with a reception, to which he consented. They were then individually introduced to him by Dr. Doane, and he received them with the utmost gracefulness of manner, and smiled as he took the hand of each lady within his own. A number of gentlemen were also introduced to him, among whom were the leading persons living on the Island. During the evening he was presented with a large and elegant bouquet by the ladies, and a splendid pair of overshoes by Horace H. Day.

The Morning at the Island.

At an early hour Kossuth rose, and his first duty, after the performance of his toilet, was to prepare his correspondence for the Post-Office Having done so, he took breakfast, and then Mr. Stiles, the late United States Minister at Vienna. and Mr. W. Stephens, of London, were introduced to him. He conversed with Mr. Stiles for a short time, and was very glad to see him; they then passed compliments and separated.

Presentation of the Officers of the Mississippi

Atabout 91 o'clock on Saturday morning Lieutenant Nelson, Purser Etting, and Mr. Phil lips, three of the officers of the Mississippi steamer, were formally presented to Kossuth, and he received them with marks of great pleasure and kindness. To Dr. Doane and his family, and to many other persons who were present, they denied the statements that Kossuth had be haved unbecomingly while on board the steamer Mississippi, but on the contrary, they observed that he had acted as a gentleman throughout the voyage from Turkey to Europe.

Daugerreian Artists.

Mesers. A. and S. Root, of the Daguerreian Gallery, at the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, as well as another artist named Holmes, waited upon the talented Hungarian, to request him to do them the favor of sitting for his likeness. He was introduced to them by Dr. Doane, and the request was made, but he refused positively to do so. A portrait, however, was taken of him by Messrs. Root, as he sat in his carriage on Friday, just previous to his going to join the Staten Island procession, and this is the only likeness of him taken since his arrival in America. It is a good likeness as far as feature is concerned, and will produce a per fect copy when properly experimented on. Mr-Holmes took a view of the house of Dr. Doane, and tried to get the figure of Kossuth as he stood on the balcony on Friday, but it was not perfect. The Magyar stated his reason for refusing to sit for his portrait, that he had promised Mr. Gould, who had gone to Kutahia for the express purpose of taking his portrait, that no other artist should have it.

The Staten Island Guard. At an early hour in the morning, the Rich-

the same corps that received and attended on La Fayette, on his disembarkation at Staten Island, marched to Dr. Doane's house, and went on duty. They remained until it was necessary for them to form an escort to conduct the Magyar to the steamer which was to convey him to New-York.

Address of the Telegraphers on the O'Rielly Lines, and Reply of Kossuth.

The Telegraph wires had carried the news of Kossuth's coming to the ends of the civilized parts of the Union, and in the morning the Telegraph Clerks, at all the different stations, sent a request to the proprietor of the O'Rielly line, that he would present a short congratulatory address to Kossuth on their behalf. At a little past 9 o'clock the following address was presented to him :

was presented to him:

ATLANTIC, LAKE, AND MISSISSIPPI
ATLANTIC, LAKE, AND MISSISSIPPI
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, New-York, Dec 6, 1851.
GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: The Telegraphers on all our lines through the United States, cordially unite in expressing their satisfaction at your safe arrival, and on your auspicious entrée this day to the commercial metropolis of the Union. It is considered the "beginning of the end" to which your life is devoted.

HENRY O'RIELLY.

Shortly after reading this address the Governor of Hungary wrote the following reply:

of Hungary wrote the londwing repry.

"I acknowledge, with much pleasure, and with
my best wishes for their prosperity, the congratulations of the Telegraphers throughout the United
States, and I thank them for their kindness.

KOSSUTH."

Commencement of the Proceedings of the Pub-lic Reception-The Steamer.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the elegant steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. S. B. Stone was kindly offered to the Committee of the Common Council, for the purpose of bringing Kossuth to the City. The Oregon was intended to have performed this service, but she had not returned from sea, as was expected, and the above vessel was offered to supply her place. She was decorated at the bows with a large Hungarian standard, and underneath, on the same flag-pole, was the flag of the ship. At the stern a large United States banner, bearing the stars and stripes, floated, and showed a beautiful contrast with the Hungarian flag. At 9 o'clock, the steamer came up to Castle Garden, and was prepared for the reception of the Common Council Committee and their friends. Among the gentlemen who were on board we

noticed Ald. Morgans, President of the Board of Aldermen; Assistant Ald. Alvord, President of the Board of Assistants, and Ald. Miller, Chairman of the Kossuth Reception Committee, who were to act as a deputation to wait upon him and invite him to the boat. There were also Ald Haws, Dodge, Chapman, Ball, Oakley and Griffin; Mr. Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New-York; Mr. Alexander W. Bradford, Surrogate; Mr. Charles Crane, Assistant Alderman ; Mr. Thecdore E. Tomlinson, Corporation Attorney; Judge Edmonds, Mr. Price Wetherall, a member of a Delegation to invite the Magyar to Philadelphia; Alderman Robinson, of New-Haven, with Mr. Sandford, Mr. Wildman, and Mr. Buckoldt, of the same place, who form a deputation to invite Kossuth to a public reception at New-Haven. The members elect to the New-York State Legislature, and Messrs. Morris Franklin, James Kelley, Jacob L. Dodge, Charles S. Benson, Cornelius V. Anderson, Henry R.

At half past 9, the steamer left Castle Garden, and floated out into the bay, the waters of which sparkled in the bright, golden hue of the sunlight, which cast its gleam across the pure element, and made the calm surface a bright reflector of the surrounding objects. On the vessel reaching the Staten Island shore, a boat was lowered, and the deputation from the Com mittee of the Council, Aldermen Morgan, Alword and Miller, with Capt. S. B. Stone and the Reporters of the Press, embarked, and immedistely proceeded to the house of Dr. Doane, where they found a guard and a great number of gentlemen awaiting the interview with Kossuth.

On entering the house, they were shown into an elegant drawing-room, and in a short time, Kossuth and Dr. Doane entered arm in arm. Dr. Doane said :

Illustrious Sir, I present you to the deputation from the Common Council of the City of New-York, who will give you a hearty reception.

Kossuth turning to Dr. Doane, said I thank you from my heart for the hospitalities I have received in your house, and I wish every happiness to you and your family.

Dr. Doane replied : I have received pleasure from entertaining you, and I wish I could have done more to make you comfortable. [They shook hands and parted.]

Ald. Morgan, President of the Board of Aldernen, said, addressing the Hungarian

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: We present ourselves to you as members of the Common Council of the City of New-York. I beg to present to you the Chairman of the Committee which was appointed to wait upon you, and to tender you the hospitalities of the City, and we are proud to congratulate you upon your strick in this country. your arrival in this country.

In answer, Kossuth politely bowed, and then Ald. Miller, Chairman of the Reception Comnittee, addressed him as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to accompany you to our great City, where thousands are now anxiously waiting to welcome you. On behalf of the Com-mittee appointed to receive you, I offer you a public reception to the City of New-York, and I am happy that the opportunity is afforded me to do so.

Kossuth replied: GENTLEMEN: I feel this is a great day for the cause of Hungary. I accept your offer, and I thank you for your personal kindness toward me.

This being over, the whole party formed in procession in front of Dr. Doane's house, in the following order, and proceeded to the Quarantine landing where the steamer Vanderbilt was waiting to receive them:

The Richmond Guards.

Alderman Mogan—Kossuth—Alderman Alvord.
Capt. Stone and Alderman Mutter.
Major Pulsky and Col. Berzenczey.
Lieutenant Nolson and Madame Kossuth.
Dr. Donne and Madame Pulsky.
Mr. G. A. Doane and Mrs. Doane.
The members of Kossuth's staff—Adrino Lemmi, Charles Lasztó, John Splaghotey, Col. Daniel Thath, Geo.
Lasztó, John Splaghotey, Col. Daniel Thath, Geo.
Taylor.
Citizens and gentlemen, two abreast.

The Embarkation. On the arrival of the Magyar at the steamer,

ie was recognized by his Hungarian hat, and arge velvet embroidered coat, and a spontaneous burst of applause rose from the hundreds of anxious persons who were looking out from the vessel. At this moment the band struck up the lively

air, "Hail to the Chief," and the salute from the ouns of the steamer began, which was the signal for another burst of enthusiastic applause. After much pushing and crowding, in which neither ladies nor Hungarians were respected, the party got on board, and the steamer put off into the

As she moved out the greeting of crowds on shore was given with great vociferation, and the vessel moved toward the New-York shore, at about eleven o'clock.

On getting upon the boat, the Magyar ac companied Alderman Franklin into the Pilot's house, and remained for some time viewing the expansive bay, and listening to the descriptions of its different portions. On arriving opposite Governor's Island a salute of 31 guns was fired, and the fire was returned from the ship. mond County Guards, under their officers, which | At New-Jersey 120 guns were fired, and guns

boomed from every point along both sides of the East River

As the Vanderbilt passed the U. S. war vessels North Carolina and Ohio, at the Navy-Yard, the band played "Yankee Doodle," and the salute was then commenced from the Navy Yard by both those vessels. At this point the scene was highly exciting; the seamen and marines were aloft on all the masts and and yards of the vessels, and they shouted and hurrahed vociferously during the whole of the time the vessel was passing.

On the sail up the Bay the ferry-boats blew their whistles as the vessel passed, and the flags of Hungary and America flew from the masthead of many a sail. Kossuth stood on the top of the cabin, and as each party shouted along the shore, he bowed and smiled at them with complacency.

After passing as far up the river as Jersey City, the Vanderbilt returned, and on reaching Castle Garden and the Battery the sight was beyond comparison the finest New-York ever saw. A hundred thousand persons were on the Battery, and their shouts reached to heaven and almost rent the clouds. Flags waved from different parts of the Battery, and even schooners in the neighborhood hoisted the Hungarian standard and fired a salute.

Incidents at the Island and on the Voyage up. While Kossuth was at breakfast, the Vanderbilt arrived, but owing to the shallowness of the water, could not get close to the slip. She remained in the deep water, and a boat being dispatched by Dr. Doane from Quarantine,

brought Alderman Miller and some other Memhers of the Common Council on shore, to receive Kossuth and conduct him on board. The depu-tation proceeded to Dr. Doane's residence, when was arranged that the steamer should go t it was arranged that the adjoining wharf, belonging to the Quarantine, where there was sufficient depth to enable the Governor and suite to go on ard without any delay.

A number of Hungarians, in the United States army, crossed over from Bedlow's Island, in uniform, early in the morning, having obtained leave to take part in the day's procession.

On leaving the wharf, before proceeding

on board, Kossuth thanked Major Hagadorn, the officer in command, for the attention that had been paid to him, to which the Major replied that it would always be looked upon by him and his companions in arms, as the highest honor of their lives to have served as a guard to Kossuth The scene at the wharf baffles all descrip-

tion. When the Vanderbilt put alongside, the rush to get on board was terrible. The Rich-mond Guards were on duty, and did their utmost to keep back the crowd; but many jumped on board in spite of their bayonets. Many Hungarians, in costume, were driven back. At las Dr. Doane, himself and his family, were repulsed and the plank having been taken in, the Doctor was left behind, but he got on board by means of his boat. Colonel Hasman, a distinguished Hungarian, was severely hurt in leaping on

Shelton's Brass Band discoursed most excellent music

Opposite Bedlow's Island the Governor of Hungary was saluted by a discharge of thirty-one guns. From Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, a similar honor was paid to Kossuth, and the fire was responded to by the Vanderbilt. The steamboat then headed up the East River. The shipping in the harbor was gaily

decorated in honor of the great Magyar.

At Williamsburgh another salute from the land, and great crowds were collected along

The Vanderbilt put about opposite the Alms-House, at Twenty-seventh-st., and in re-turning kept close to the west side of the river. Again the steamboats and ships greeted Kossuth. and the bells rang merry peals. Again they were answered by the bell of the Vanderbilt and the firing of her gun.

A grand decemer was served on board the boat prepared by Mr. O'Keefe, and a table was laid out for Kossuth and suite in the ladies saloon, but he said he had breakfasted so late, he felt no appetite, and he declined to partake of good things provided for him

Owing to want of time the remainder of the intended excursion up the North-River was abandoned, and the Vanderbilt put into Castle Garden, but from want of water and the great numbers in the boat, who kept all to one side, it was impossible to land for a considerable time The greatest excitement prevailed, and some got out in small boats.

Entrance to Castle Garden.

At half past twelve o'clock, the steamer came to, at Castle Garden, and the company becan to debark. An avenue was formed by the Police and Military, and through this, Kossuth, his Staff, and the other gentlemen passed to the large room, which they reached after much crushing and pushing.

The Garden was nearly full, and among the eager expectants was a large representation The actual arrival of Kossuth was the

signal for tumultuous uproar, and a rush was made toward the door by which he was to enter. There was no such thing as keeping order; cries of "There he is," "Hurrah," cheers and shouts set "law and order" at defiance. When he was fairly recognized a shout

was given that threatened to raise the vast roo from its place. Nearly a quarter of an hour of indescribable uproar followed, and all the be-seeching gestures of the Mayor and Committee were unheeded. Of course their voices were entirely drowned in this wild Niagara of human

At last the Mayor, who was surrounded by the Common Council and the officers of the Military Companies, presented the following address to Kossuth.

Address of the Mayer

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH : As Chief Magistrate Governor Kossuth: As Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York, I tender you, on behalf of its inhabitants, a cordial welcome to its shores.

Into whatever part of our extended country you may go, you will find the people of this Republic quick to sympathize with all who suffer in defense of those personal and civil rights which they have secured for themselves and their posterity.

They have proclaimed to the world the inherent and inalienable right of man to life, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

They have watched your labors in the same great cause with the deepest interest.

They have watched your labors in the same great cause with the deepest interest.

They saw you struggling to rescue for Hungary those rights which her constitution had guaranteed, but which the rapacious House of Hapsburgh had determined to destroy.

They recognize in you, not only the champion of your country against foreign tyranny, but her dearest friend in all that concerned the rights and privileges of the great mass of her people.

est friend in all that concerned the rights and privi-leges of the great mass of her people. They followed your struggles in the field against Austrian power, against domestic dissension, and against the gigantic might of the Russian Czar, with the profouncest admiration of your courage, your constancy, your patriotic devotion to your coun-

But higher even than this has risen their admira-tion of that matchiess, and transcendent eloquence with which you have vindicated before the civilized world the sacred and inherent right of Hungary to secure for her people, undsturbed by foreign in-terference, those blessings which the people of this Republic have so happily obtained for them-selves.

The American people cannot look with indiffer-ence upon any struggle for freedom that may be waged in any part of the world, still less can they fail to regard with the deepest emotion such a cause as that which has engaged your efforts, and in which they do not doubt your whole heart is still enlisted.

enlisted.

I beg to assure you, Sir, again of the heartfelt pleasure with which the people whom I have the honor on this occasion to represent, bid you welcome to their country and their homes.

As the enlightened representative of Hungarian Independence, as the champion of Human Progress, as the eloquent advocate of Universal Freedom, I welcome you to the hospitalities of the City. Mayor Kingsland then said : I present to you, my fellow-citizens, Kosswin, the Bustrious Chief of Hungary.

Gov. Kossurn bowed his acknowledgments to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd

and then proceeded to reply. In consequence of the incessant noise no adequate idea of his speech could be obtained except by those in his immediate vicinity. Fortunately for the public, Gov. Kossuth is aware of the impossibility of reporting under such circumstances, and had provided against a disappointment by informing the Press that his Secretary would furnish a correct copy of his intended remarks.

That copy we give below.

KOSSUTH'S FIRST SPEECH IN NEW-YORK.

I am yet half sick, gentlemen ; tossed

I am yet half sick, gentlemen, tossed and twisted about by a fortnight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves, my giddy brains are still turning round as in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to tremble beneath my wavering steps. Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home Freedom and Home, what heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young Giant of Free America, co not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless lum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they drown into obviou the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land! My beloved native land! thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart; thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the sbort moments of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of thy freedom once more. I have no idea but thee; I have no feeling but thee. Even here, with this prodigicus view of greatness, freedom and happiness, which spreads before my astonished eyes. my thoughts are wandering toward home; and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of you der freedom for which your lathers fought and bled—and when I turn to you, citizens, to bow before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New-York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very milst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of flungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the luster of your eyes a ray of hope for her, whether there be in the thunder of your hurrahs a trumpet call of resurrection. If there were no such ray of hope in your eyes, and no such trumpet call in your cheers, then wo to Europe's oppressed nations. They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you were, they will meet no brother's hand to help them in the approaching giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world, and wo also to me. I will feel no joy even him to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your meet no brother's hand to help them in the approacting giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world, and wo also to me. I will feel no joy even here, and the days of my stay here will turn out to be lost to my fatherland—lost at the very time when every moment is teeming in the decision of Europe's destiny. Citizens, much as I am wanting some hours of rest, much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have he stand more height law in of rest, much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon before I enter on business matters publicly. I took it for a duty of honor, not to let escape even this first moment of your generous welcome, without stating plainly and openly to you what sort of a man I am and what are the expectations and the hopes—what are the movies which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gentlemen, I have to thank the people, Congress and Government of the United States, for my liberation from capitally. Human tongue has no words to express the bias which I felt when I—the down-trodden Hungary's wandering chief—saw the glorious flag of the stripes and stars fluttering over my head—when I first howed before it with deep respect—when I saw around me the gallant officers and the crew of the Mississipp frigate—the most of them the worthest representatives of true American principles American greatness, American generosity—and to think that it greatness, American generosity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangied banner around me but that it was your protecting will—to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling as well as of their power, declared by this unparalleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights—to see a powerful vessel of America, coming to far Aria, to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their sleep—to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and by freedom to activity, you may be well aware of what I have felt, and still feel, at the remembrance of this proud moment of thy life. Others spoke—you acted: and I was free! You acted: and at this act of yours tyrants trembled; humanity shonted out with joy; the downtrodden people of Magyars—the downtrodden, but not broken, raised his head with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty. Now, gentlemen, you must be aware how boundless the grattinde must be which I feel for you. You have restored me to life—because, restored to activity, and should my life, by the blessings of the Almighty, still prove useful to my fatherland and to humanity, it will be your merit—it will be your work. May you and your glorious country be blessed for it. Europe is on the very eve of such immense events, that however felt authorized to cross the Atlantic at this very time, only for the purpose to exhibit to you my warm thanks. I would have thanked you by facts congreatness. American generosity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled felt authorized to cross the Atlantic at this very time, only for the purpose to exhibit to you my warm thanks. I would have thanked you by facts contributing to the freedom of the European continent, and would have postponed my visit to your glorious shores till the decisive battle for liberty was fought, if it were my destiny to outlive that day. Then what is the motive of my being here at this very time? The motive, cilizens, is that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world, that this generous act of yours is but the multistation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world, that by my liveraconviction throughout the world, that by my inera-tion you were willing to say, "Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer; the tion you were willing to say, "Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer; the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future." So is your act interpreted throughout the world. You, in your proud security, can scarcely imagine how beneficial this conviction has already proved to the suffering nations of the European continent. You can scarcely imagine what self-confidence you have added to the resolution of the oppressed. You have kint the the of solidarity in the destinies of nations. I can't doubt that you know how I was received by the public opinion in every country which I touched since I am free, and what feelings my liberation has elicited in those countries which it was not my lot to touch. You know how I, a plain, poor, penniless exile have almost become a center of hope and condence to the most different nations, not united but by the tie of common sufferings. What is the source of this apparition unparalleled in mankind's history! The source of it is, that your generous act of my liberation is taken by the world for the revelation of the fact that the United States are resolved not callow the despots of the world to trample on oppressed humanity. It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that even those nations which most desire my presence in Europe now, have unanimously told me, "Hasten on, hasten on, to the great, free, rich, and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intimately connected with Europe an liberty." and here I stand to plead the cause of your country, so intimately connected with Europe an liberty." and here I stand to plead the cause imously told me, "Hasten on, hasten on, to the great, free, rich, and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intimately connected with European liberty." and here I stand to plead the cause of the solidarity of human rights before the great Republic of the United States. Humble as I am, God, the Almighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you. My warrant to this capacity is written in the sympathy and confidence of all who are oppressed, and of all who, as your elder brother, the people of Britain, sympathize with the oppressed—my warrant to this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain, by liberating me out of my prison, and by restoring me to activity. But it has pleased the Almighty to make out of my humble self yet another opportunity for a thing which may prove a happy turning-point in the destines of the world. I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an efficial character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secresy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its government and which I witnessed, pronouncing itself in the most decided manner, openly—that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood—conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever absnooned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secture to every nation the severeign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, with you, godfather to the approaching baptism of European liberty. Now, gentlem and principle not to include with whatever party question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself, so I am resolved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and everywhere. May others delight in the part of knights errant for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of the great principle of the sovereignty of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns, and I most solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to oppose the sovereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the might pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish that the starspangled hanner of the United States may forever be floating, united and one, the proud ensign of mankind'e divine origin; and taking my ground on

this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will conscientiously espect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your financial, material and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of these hopes which your generosity has raised in me and my people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of declaration of independence, which being the only rightful existing public law of my nation, can nothing have been lost of its rightfulness by the violent invasion of foreign Russian arms, and which, therefore, is fully entitled to be recognized by the people of the United States, whose very resistance is founded upon a similar declaration of independence! Thus having expounded my aim, I beg leave to peope of the United States, whose very resistance is founded upon a similar declaration of independence! Thus having expounded my aim, I begieve to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather troumphs of personal distinction, or to be the object of popular shows! but I came shumble petitioner in my country's name, as its fleely chosen constitutional chief. What can be opposed to this recognition, which is a logical necassary consequence of the principle of your country's political existence! What can be opposed to it! The frown of Mr. Huisemann—the anger of that satelite of the 2 ar, called Francis Joseph of Austria; and the immerse Canger with which some European and American papers threaten you, and by which, of course, you must feel extremely terraied, that your minister at Vienna will have offered his passports, and that Mr. Huisemann leaves Washington, should I be received and treated in my official capacity! To e received and treated in my official capacity. Now, as to your Minister at Vienna, how your can combine the leiting him stay there with your opinion of the cause of Hungary, I really do not know but so much I know, that the present absolutational aimosphere of Europe is not very propitious to American principles. I know a man who could tell some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts about this matter, that as it official some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts about this matter. But as it official some curious lasts are some last as a distinct of the some last and it of the south of the public spirit of the sovereign people of the United States, that it would never admit to whatever responsible depository of the executive power, should be even be willing to do so, which to be sure, your high-minded fovermment is not willing to do, to be regulated in its policy by all the Huhemanns or all the Francis Josephs in the world. So I confidently hope that the sovereign of this country, the people, will make the declaration of independence of Hungary soon formally recognized, and that it will care not a bit for it if Mr. Huisterman takes to morrow his passports, bon voyage to him. But it is also my agreeable duty to profess that I am entirely convined that the serviment of the United States shares warmly the service of the government, by an official salute from the batteries of the United States; in such a manner in which, according to the military rules, only a public, high official capacity can be greeted. Having thus expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your giorious shores to enjoy a happy restillation to be hat

As seen as the illustrious Exile left the Garden and made his appearance in the Battery, the acclamations of the tens of thousands present burst forth in almost a simultaneous cheer. He was provided with a horse, and surrounded by his companions in exile who had preceded him to this country, rode round the ranks. The different companies went through their evolutions in good style, and the place never before, perhaps, presented a more martial or animated appearance. Considerable time was thus taken up before the procession had formed. The windows and roof of the Washington Hotel and the houses in Battery place were crowded by a dense throng, of whom the ladies formed the principal portion, and greeted with waving of handkerchiefs, &c., the noble exile. The scene at the moment the carriage of Kossuth entered on Broadway is beyond description. Every window of that thoroughfare, as far as the eye could see, was alive with human beings; and, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs, by as beautiful an array of the fair sex as could be

rope's oppressed harrons nave looked to you great mighty and giorious Republic—let me know at once the failure of our hopes, that I may hasten back and tell Europe's oppressed nations. "Let ur pit, forsaken and single-handed, the battle of Le-onidas; let us trust to God, to our right, and to

Providence has selected to be the pillar of freedom, as it is already the asylum to oppressed humanity. I am took that I will have the high honor to review your patriotic militia. Oh, God' how my heart throbs at the idea to see this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism the world would be free, and you the savors of humanity. And why not! These gallant men take part in the mighty comonstration of the day, proving that I was right when I said that now a-days even the bisonets think. Cutzens of New-York, it is under your protection that I place the sacred oause of freedom and independence of Hungary.

In the Garden and on the Battery

At five minutes after 12 the C. Vander-

bilt, containing Kossuth, suite, &c., appeared in

sight at the Battery from her trip up the East

River, and in a short time afterward she rounded

to at Castle Garden, amid salvos of artillery

and the shouts of welcome from an innumer-

able multitude, who had been drawn together-

and occupied every available space about the

vicinity-to get a glimpse of the great Hun-

At 121 o'clock a landing was effected and Kos-

suth was escorted into the Garden amid the

most enthusiastic cheering, the Band playing

At one o'clock the multitude commenced mov-

ing out of the Garden, and all of this vast assem-

bly were out in 20 minutes afterward, when

Kossuth mounted upon a black charger, led by a

policeman, passed over the bridge leading from

the Garden to the Battery. He then reviewed

the troops, and whenever his form appeared, the

welkin rung with shouts of welcome. In fact

there was no bounds to the enthusiasm as dis-

Appearance of the Battery.

steamboat, the Battery presented an appearance

of which the word "crowded" gives but a faint

idea. The surrounding doorways, stoops, bal-

conies, and every available place, was filled with

anxious spectators; while many "boys" of various ages, perched themselves in the trees. In

one case, where the stem was rather too thick

iously thrown over one of the arms, and afforded

several the means of reaching the desired seats

in the upper branches. No means having been taken for the suspension of business or traffic,

admit of this operation, a rope was ingen-

At the hour appointed for the arrival of the

played by the military and the citizens.

Hail, the conquering Hero comes."

The cheers had no time to die away, for they were as continued as the sound of the waves on the sea shore. It was with great difficulty that the line on the sidewalk could be kept in order in consequence of the rush of human beings who endeavored to keep up with the carriage that no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to the property of the sympathy of free men, who have the power to the property of the happy, and the down trodden has to the protection of elemal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to insure you generous protectors, not to myself, but to the cause of my native landing to to my native land only, but the principle of freedom in Europe's Continent of which the independence of Hungary is the indepensable keystone. I you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative sympathy, then let me know at once that the hopes have failed with which Europe's oppressed nations have looked to your great, contained Kossuth, and some accidents took place by persons falling down the steps leading to the basements, but not very serious. Every thoroughfare leading from Broadway,

considerable inconvenience was experienced by the passage of drays and carts, laden with vari-

ous commodities.

At the corner of the Battery near Bowling Green was erected a triumphal arch, decorated

with the colors of Hungary, intermixed with the star-spangled banner, and the whole surmounted with a cap of liberty, formed of velvet. Near this gate was drawn up the barouche intended for the use of Kossuth, to which were attached

six bay horses; and behind this were the other carriages for the use of the civic authorities,

occupying the side of the Green on Battery-

The Military, consisting of the First Di-

vision of New-York State Militia, having formed

in a hollow-square, the illustrious visitor, on the

conclusion of the ceremonies in Castle Garden, appeared in their midst, mounted, accompanied by Gen Sandford and staff, and made a brief

inspection, and dist the cheers of the surrounding

Kassuth is an accomplished and graceful horseman. In reviewing the troops on the Battery, he was mounted on Black Warrior, the veteran charger, now twenty years old, belonging to Major Merrill, of the United States dra-

grons, by whom he was ridden in the Florida

battles and been twice wounded. The old horse seemed young again, amid the noise of arms, which tended to show to advantage the fine ap-

Kossuth then entered the carriage, to-

gether with the Mayer. At this point, loud shouts were heard, "Where is he " "Which is

The military, then forming into line, wheeled out through the gate on State-st., and took the route up Broadway, the civic part of the procession, at the head of which was Kos-

th's equipage, remaining stationary until they d passed. Great difficulty was experienced

had passed. Great dimedity was experienced in forcing a passage through the throng congregated at the corner of State at and Battery-place, and this, together with the great number, caused nearly two hours to be occupied before Kossuth's carriage began to move, followed by others, as set forth in the programme already published.

At 11 the military commenced a movement out of the gate foot of Whitehall-st., and passed in

review before Kossuth, who was seated in a car-

thusiasm being unbounded during the whole time, and at 2½ o'clock precisely, the last detach-

ment having passed the cavalcade commenced moving up Broadway, amid a sea of waving

moving up Broadway, amid a sea of waving handkerchiefs from fair ladies who peered from every window, and the tumultuous shouts of the

Leaving the Garden-The Battery.

vast throng in the streets.

pearance of his distinguished rider.

had passed.

nd Mexican wars, having participated in all the

lent its quota of human beings to swell up the dense mass of spectators, and in some streets, particularly Wall, Fulton and Nassau, the ide-walks were greatly crowded, and rendered almost inacessible as a thoroughfare.

witnessed, who were most enthusiastic in their

applause, the Guest of our City passed onward.

Many who have witnessed similar exhibitions of enthusiasm from the time of La Fayette's arrival here, said that the present surpassed all. Kossuth returned the greetings he received with the grace and dignity that characterizes all his movements, and seemed the least interested person in the pageant, but he was evidently in weak health, and still felt the dizziness usual after a long voyage.

The Military Parade.

The turn out was very general, and did great credit to our troops, especially when the very brief notice given is considered. All the officers and men seemed to vie with

ondas, let us trust to God, to our right, and to our good sword; there is no other help for the oppressed nations on earth." But if your generous Republican hearts are animated by the high principle of freedom and of the solidarity in the destinies of humanity—if you have the will, as, to be sure, you have the power, to support the cause of freedom against the sacriligious league of despition then give me some days of calm reflection, to become a quainted with the ground upon which I stard—let me take the kind advice of some active riches on the most practical course I have to adopt—let me see if there be any preparatory steps taken in favor of this cause which I have the honor to represent, and then let me have a new opportunity to expound before you my humble requests in a practical way. I confidently hope, Mr. Mayor, the Corporation and chitzens of the Empire City will grant me the second opportunity. It has be your generous will, then let me take this for a boon of happer days; and let me add with a sigh of thanksgiving to the A mighty God, that it is your glorous country which Providence has selected to be the pillar of freedom, as it is already the asylum to oppressed humanity. each other in their zeal to honor the occasion. The order was observed as laid down in the Programme of the Common Council, and nearly every regiment was fully represented.

It was admitted on all sides that the appearance of the soldiers, as Kossuth said, "was

ot only beautiful, but perfect." The Procession. About one o'clock the head of the procession moved slowly from the Battery, in the fol-FIRST DIVISION.

Troop of Cavairy.

COLONEL LINUS W. STEVENS,

Grand Marshal.

Gen. F. E. Mather, John H. White, Esq.,

G. A. Buckingham, Esq., Col. Thos. R. Whitney,

Special Aids. FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA-Under command of Major General Sandford, Consisting of The First Brigade, Commanded by Brigadier General Spicer.

Brigadier General Spicer.

Finer REGINENT—Col. Ryer.
Fieldstaff and Band.

Troop A—Capt. Storms, Troop D—Capt. Darragh,
B—Capt Hopke, E—Capt. Richter,
C—Capt. Koen.
American Rifles of First Regiment:
Co. B—Capt. Moody, Co. D—Capt. Hagadorn,
C—Capt. Glover.

SECOND REGIMENT—Col. J. Boyart.
Field Staff and Band.
Co. A—Capt. Manson, Co. E—Capt. Ayres.
B—Capt. Castle, "F—Capt. Johnson,
C—Capt. M'Kenzie, "G—Capt. Dykemai
D—Capt. Darrow, "H—Capt. Eagleson

The Staten Island Battalion under the command of Major Hagadorn, headed y a Brass Band.
THIRD REGIMENT OF HUSSARS—Colonel Postley. Field Staff and Band; Engineer Corps, Caps. Dicks';

Field Staff and Band: Engineer Corps, Capt. Dicks;
Arthliery Corps, Lieut. Com. Siller.

Tp. A—Capt. M. Ducker, Tp. F—Capt. C. Meyers,

"B—Capt. A. Beiser, "G—Capt. J. Barhtel,

"C—Lt. Com. H. Finck, "H—Capt. L. Ke is:

"D—Capt. H. Frohluch, "I—Capt. Claver o,

"E—Capt. W. Sullivan, "K—Capt. h. maa

Second Brigade—Brig Gen. G. P. Morn

FOURTH REGIMENT—Col. Chas. Yates.

Field Staff and Band.

Tp. A—Capt. F.J. Louis, Tp. B—Capt. G. Luerssous,

Troop C—Capt. A. Arent.

Flying Artillery attached to Fourth Regiment.

Co. B—Capt. P. Furber, Co. E—Capt. D. Fay,

"C—Capt. L. Finck, "F—Capt. E. Hincken.

D—Capt. A. Forbes.

Fifth Regiment—Col. Reader.

Field Staff and Band.

Co. A—Cpt. Kloppenburgh Co. E—Cpt. J. C. Pinckney

"B—Capt. Heitman, "P—Capt. J. McKee,

"C—Capt. Rowals, "G—Capt. R. Hartshorn,

"C—Capt. Baack, "H—Capt. J. Gregory.

Third Brigade—Brigadier Gen. Hall, Commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE-Brigadier Gen. Hall, Con SEVENTH REGIMENT-National Guard, Col. Duryes. Field and Staff, non-commissioned Staff and Band.